**Government: Foreign Policy Scavenger Hunt**

Below there are descriptions of different government officials and organizations that are involved in American foreign policy. In your activities section, write the number and name of the source with the letter of the correct scenario. You will be quizzed on all 12 of these sources. Hint: Work through these slowly, some of them are tricky!

**List A:**

**Sources of US Foreign Policy**

1. **Commander in Chief-** The Constitution gives the President power to command the Army and Navy.
2. **Ambassadors-** Government officials appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate who represent the US in other nations. The US recognizes other nations by “receiving” their ambassador (allowing them to live in US and work in an embassy). The US withholds diplomatic recognition from governments it does not accept.
3. **Treaty-** A formal and binding agreement between governments. The power to make treaties is granted to the Senate, but the President can also make treaties with a 2/3 vote from the Senate.
4. **Secretary of State-** A high-ranking member of the Cabinet and appointed by the President, the Secretary of State supervises all diplomatic relations between the US and foreign nations. The President relies heavily on this person, and this person frequently visits other nations to negotiate treaties and policies.
5. **Congressional Power of the Purse-** Congress has the power to appropriate money for defense and foreign aid.
6. **Secretary of Defense-** A high-ranking member of the Cabinet and appointed by the President, the Secretary of Defense supervises military actions and advises the President on US military forces, weapons, and bases.
7. **National Security Advisor-** Also the director of the National Security Council (NSC) and appointed by the President, this person advises the President on security issues. His or her staff gathers research, briefings, and intelligence to present to the President and NSC.
8. **Central Intelligence Agency-** Agency created to gather information from around the globe to help the President and his advisors make informed foreign policy decisions.
9. **Congressional Power to Declare War-** The Constitution grants Congress the power to declare war.
10. **Most Favored Nation-** The President may grant this statusto important trading partners to reduce export tariffs on goods brought into the US from that specific country. Congress may overturn a President’s decision with a 2/3 vote.
11. **Public Opinion-** This informal power is exercised by people to let the government know whether they support a foreign policy.
12. **Interest Groups-** Organized Interest Groups are effective at influencing legislation that impacts their area of concern.

**List B: Scenarios**

1. Leon Panetta explains to President Obama what is happening at Guantanamo Bay prison in Cuba.
2. Thomas Donilon advises his agency to tap the phone lines of suspected terrorists living in the US.
3. The President deploys troops to Iraq, but has to call them back in the following year when there has been no money set aside to fund the war.
4. In 1997, Congress voted to kill a bill that would end the reduction of tariffs on Chinese goods brought into the US.
5. The US does not have a North Korean embassy because we do not recognize their government.
6. Mass demonstrations and anti-war protests during the Vietnam War helped lead to the eventual withdrawal of US troops.
7. Hillary Clinton visits Brazil to discuss growing business ties and maintain positive relations.
8. The President deployed troops to Cuba following nuclear threats.
9. In WWII, the US declared war on Japan after the Pearl Harbor attack.
10. North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement relaxed import/export tariffs between Canada, US, and Mexico.
11. This agency sent spies to Iran to gather information before becoming involved in a coup d’état to overthrow the Iranian government.
12. Amnesty International lobbies Congress to pressure the Chinese government to release Tibetan political prisoners.